

GREETERED BY CHILDREN

The President Apparently Enjoyed Himself at San Francisco.

SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS

In a Brief Speech the Chief Executive of the Nation Told the School Children the Value of Education.

San Francisco, May 21.—President McKinley today reviewed nearly 50,000 school children of this city. Both sides of Van Ness avenue from Jackson to Market streets were lined with cheering and enthusiastic children as the president and members of his party and local officials in carriages were driven from Jackson to Market and back the avenue to Jackson. The president was the recipient of a continuous ovation. Almost every child had been provided with a good-sized American flag and their voices and flags were worked in unison. Each little girl wore white, and most of them had red sashes. Thousands of the youngsters had gathered large bouquets, which they threw at the president as he passed along. In some cases every pupil from a certain school carried a bouquet of the same variety and color of flowers. Some classes spread the flowers on the street that the president and his party might literally ride among the roses.

President McKinley rode, with his hat in his hand, bowing and waving from right to left, smiling continually and receiving the ovation with evident pride and happiness. The avenue was rich in color. In addition to the thousands of flags carried by the children the residences were decorated with bunting and flags and the school banners of silk, bearing the names of every school in the city were conspicuous objects along the line of march. Half way between California and Sacramento streets the president's carriage brought up and the other conveyances came to a standstill.

"Speech, speech," rang out along the avenue and the children crowded about by thousands. President McKinley sat in his carriage, reaching down and shaking their hands for several minutes.

He finally rose and was greeted with cheers. The president spoke briefly, saying, in part:

"I desire in a single moment to express the pleasure which has been given to me to meet the 45,000 school children of the city of San Francisco. It has given me an introduction into the countless homes of your great city and has permitted me to witness the sunshine which this vast number of young people bring to the fire-sides of the city. I know of no richer possession than great scholarship, no nobler ambition than to obtain it. We can

not all be great scholars, but we can

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS NEAR PUEBLO

Pueblo, May 21.—It was not the locomotive as first reported, but the passenger train No. 115, that plunged into St. Charles creek, 10 miles south of here, last night.

There was a fearful cloudburst in the Sierra Mojada mountains about Beulah, and the water came roaring down the various branches of the St. Charles, doing much damage to the low-lying country there. J. Brown, a beekeeper from Avondale, with his wife, had taken a cabin near Beulah, which is a summer resort village. Hearing the noise of the flood, they stepped out of the little house in alarm and were instantly overwhelmed by the great wave of water and were drowned. The bodies were found today, a long distance farther down.

The three creeks uniting in the main stream made a still greater flood and it came eastward with irresistible force in a flood wave 14 feet high. It struck the Rio Grande railroad bridge just as the passenger train was approaching it. The engineer, seeing the mighty crest of

water, gave the engine full steam and it leaped across, but the bridge was sinking beneath and pulled the locomotive back. The whole train plunged into the water, yet, strange to say, no lives were lost. When rescuers arrived from Pueblo they found the passengers robbing on backs of seats singing and making the best of the picnic, the cars standing in water 14 feet deep. Most of the people had gathered in one coach which had not overturned. Those from the Pullman sleeper were wrapped in blankets from the berths. H. S. Grove, editor of Ranch and Range of Denver, after the wreck tried to reach shore, but was carried away by the current and bumped against a log. He seized the log and was carried eight miles down the creek and almost into the Arkansas river, but finally got ashore. The locomotive lay on one side of the track at the end of the bridge badly wrecked and the cab on the other. The engineer and fireman were caught under the cab when it overturned, yet they, too, got out of the remarkable wreck alive and not seriously harmed.

General Fitzjohn Porter died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., aged 80 years.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE LAW

The District Attorney Alone Can Judge the Necessity or Advisability of Criminal Prosecutions.

ALL THE NEWS

Showers and cooler today; probably showers tomorrow. Silver 59¢; lead, dull at \$4.37½; copper, steady at \$17.00.

New York stocks showed a decline in activity and recovery in prices; money on call firm at 4.65.

Chicago wheat steady and fairly active, July closing 3¢ higher; provisions closed firm.

LOCAL

By the will of the late Emily A. Crowell, St. Stephen's church receives \$3,000.

The convention of the National Forestry association which was to have been held in connection with the National Irrigation congress, has also been postponed for one year.

Pending the institution of the rock pile, city prisoners are being employed in fixing up the new pound.

Secretary Long arrived in the city from California last evening.

The miners now have an even standing of gain and loss.

Governor Nash of Ohio, and his party

will reach the city late this afternoon

and an urgent invitation will be given

them to spend the night here.

A reception was given last evening to

Linus E. Sherman, department commander of the Woman's Relief corps.

Traffic on the Short Line will be resumed this morning.

STATE

A large new creamery at Monument was opened for business yesterday.

Judge Mullins decided that the defense in the Patterson libel suit will file a bill of particulars before introducing testimony.

Governor Orman has appointed members of the board of control of the proposed Gunnison tunnel.

W. H. James has subscribed \$1,000 for the building to be erected at Denver City Park for the Carnegie library.

The residence of Attorney W. E. Cox at Alamosa was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

An accident at the Miller and Harp-

er saw mill near Pagosa Springs, J. J. Mallett was killed and several others

badly injured.

A strike of 600 ore in the Rhoton at Leadville is causing great excitement there.

Mrs. Jessie Green tried to commit suicide in Leadville by cutting the arteries in her wrists.

Cripple Creek will invite the Rough Riders and others to visit the camp at the time of the roundup, June 1.

At the meeting of the board of control of the State Industrial school the resignation of Superintendent B. L. Olds was accepted and Frank G. Merrick, heretofore assistant superintendent, was appointed in his place.

Monday's storm did great damage in the lower valley of the Arkansas, especially near Florence.

FOREIGN

A dispatch from London says the engagement of Lady Mary Backville to Hamilton Dent is announced.

John E. Edmonson, admiral of the British fleet, died 1892 to 1893 is dead. He was born in 1829.

Chop Gongsuk, president of the Korean privy council, has been transferred to the ministry of justice. He has been the chief promoter of the French loan, and this is taken to indicate that the loan will be continued.

The Japanese cabinet crisis continues.

Three Russian officers have been sentenced in default to six months imprisonment for mapping Nagasaki harbor in the vicinity of the fortifications.

Celebrating the centenary of the imperial council, the czar in an autograph letter, promised to re-organize the council on modern lines, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

GENERAL

A dispatch from Paris states that Chicago had been selected as the place for the Olympian games in 1904.

Horace W. Means, of Lexington, Ky., one of the best known tobacco dealers in Central Kentucky, has committed suicide by shooting. He was despondent on account of ill health.

The Santa Fe freight house at Wichita, Kan., was reduced to the ground; estimated loss \$20,000.

No advices have been received at the interior department indicating any friction between the Shoshone Indians and their agents. No request has been received for troops to sustain the agent.

General Rains, an appropriate member of the board of officers at West Point, which referred the dismissal of five cadets and the suspension of six others.

This sustains the course of Colonel Mills and the other officers in the recent disturbances at the academy.

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VICTOR RESERVOIR DAM SENT BIG FLOOD DOWN WEST BEAVER

Extensive Damage Done--Mining Operations Are Affected
-Four Towns Threatened With Water Famine--
Short Line Trestle Out.

Sixty-five million gallons of water proved too much for the dam at the Victor reservoir on Pike's Peak yesterday afternoon and a wall of water 20 feet high and at places 300 feet wide carried wreck and devastation before it in its mad course down West Beaver valley to the Arkansas.

While no loss of life is known of, there are persons whose homes were whirled down the valley, beaten into drift-wood by the rolling and crunching boulders, who had not been heard from up to a late hour last night. The hope of their safety lies in the possibility that instead of being in their home when the avalanche of water came, they may have been in Cripple Creek or Victor or elsewhere in the mining district. Three stables are known to have been carried away, some livestock being destroyed, and four towns of the gold camp, unless measures for their relief can be put through immediately, will be without water by 7 o'clock tonight.

A big trestle over West Beaver creek, on the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District road, though built in the most substantial possible manner, the superstructure resting upon massive concrete piers and containing more supporting uprights than are used by any other railroad trestle in Colorado, could not resist the mighty attack, which sent mud up the creek, the spill-way the structure went with a tremendous plunge, the earth going out for 20 feet on either side, making an opening in the dam 50 feet wide. This dam was built in 1898 at a cost of \$25,000. Two pipe-lines ran from this reservoir to the mining district, one supplying water for the town of Victor and the other for the mines of Victor and Goldfield.

The intake for these pipe-lines are ruined and Superintendent Kreutzer of the Victor water department last night sent a telegram to Chairman St. John of the Colorado Springs water committee, urging him to send immediately 300 feet of 12-inch pipe and asking for the best advice which could be given. Colorado Springs could furnish him. Colorado Springs believed that the pipe desired was not on hand here and Pueblo was appealed to. Mr. St. John will have three competent pipe-line construction men at the disposal of the city of Victor early today.

LITTLE ROAD
MAY YET RUN

Frank L. Dana will probably get a chance to run his miniature railroad after all. He and the council have practically agreed on the terms for granting Mr. Dana the amusement privileges at Prospect lake.

Alderman McIntyre introduced a resolution in the council last night which will net the city \$9,000 in royalties on the amusements at the lake while also insuring valuable improvements on the grounds which will revert to the city in ten years or may be purchased by the city at any time after five years. The council retains control of the amusements in so far as to decide their character where prices are proposed by the resolution. Action will probably be taken on the matter next Friday night.

Following is the text of the resolution:

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, that Frank L. Dana, his heirs, successors or assigns, shall pay into the city treasury of the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., quarterly or annually, as the consideration for the privileges herein granted, the following sum per annum, beginning July 1, 1901: First year, \$300; second year, \$600; third year, \$600; fourth year, \$600; fifth year, \$1,000; sixth year, \$1,400; seventh year, \$1,200; eighth year, \$1,300; ninth year, \$1,400; tenth year, \$1,500.

Any failure to so pay into the said city treasury any of the sums herein specified shall act as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges hereunder.

Seventh--That the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., shall have the option of purchasing at the end of the fifth year all the property of any kind held during the life of this grant, all of the improvements and appliances installed by virtue of this grant, at an appraised value. If, however, the city should not exercise its option within the period of this grant, then and in that event shall all the buildings such as pavilions, and boat houses revert to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and become its sole property.

First--That the said Frank L. Dana, his heirs, successors or assigns shall extend or, if necessary, shall be valid, except upon the approval of the committee on public grounds and buildings, and that the privileges herein granted shall not be construed to give to the grantee or grantees hereunder a lease upon any property of the city or any rights beyond the free exercise of the exclusive privileges of amusements, recreations, refreshments and sale privileges as provided herein.

Ninth--That the said Frank L. Dana, his heirs, successors or assigns shall remain hereunder until the expiration of the features of this grant, to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., harmless in case of injury to persons or property in the installation or operation of any of the features under this grant.

Third--That the said grantee or grantees shall begin the installation of features under this grant not later than 45 days after the passage of this resolution, the rights, privileges and permission is hereby granted to the said Frank L. Dana, his heirs, successors or assigns, the exclusive privileges of amusement, recreation, refreshment and sale privileges at or within the limits of Prospect lake or Prospect park for a period of ten years.

\$200,000 WORTH
OF FREIGHT CARS

Freight equipment worth \$200,000, for the new "Short Line" has just arrived in Colorado Springs. Within the past ten days 200 freight cars of three classes have reached this city and some of the cars are already in use.

The new equipment is the best that could be purchased. There are 125 box cars, 50 coal cars and 25 "flats." They were built by the American Car and Foundry company of St. Louis. Each car is equipped with M. C. B. couplers, Westinghouse air brakes and Sterling-wheel brake beams. One of the box cars is painted improved dove.

Every one of the cars is painted a bright yellow. The lettering is black.

AMUSING DENIALS
OF COLORADOANS

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 20.—There is a good deal of merriment among those who were in New York on Black Thursday over the denials being made by some of those Coloradans who encountered losses on that day and the facts about whose losses were printed in the daily papers. The Colorado contingent, which was in New York at the time,

say there is no question about the losses having been sustained and that they were even greater than the papers stated.

The funny part is that when a Denver paper printed a fake article that these same people who met with losses had made millions off of Wall street they were perfectly willing to let the matter go as the truth, but when they are caught with having lied, they are in indignation with the fact that any person should dream for a moment that they would be immoral enough to speculate on Wall street.

The last in quality and most

quaintly described DeWitt's Little

Risers, the famous pills for constipation, and liver complaints, Hessey-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon.

THREE EMPERORS.

New York, May 20.—It is consid-

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will visit Homburg in August. He

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and during his visit the German em-

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Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

STRONG TESTIMONY.

IN A RECENT communication addressed to the war department, Rev. William J. Dalton bears very emphatic testimony against the law passed at the last session of congress, which abolished the army canteen, and turned the soldiers of the regular army over to the tender mercies of the joint keepers in the neighborhood of the army posts. In the course of his communication Father Dalton says:

"Anything more mistaken than the canteen law I never witnessed in my life. I think I never say anything that so quickly drove sober men into drunkards as the operation of this same anti-canteen law. While at Detroit I had an opportunity to see soldiers from the neighboring forts, and I never saw them so drunken. During the many times I have visited cities contiguous to army posts, including Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, I have watched the soldiery. I did that because I like to study the men a nation depends on for its very life. Always I found well behaved, sober men. Imagine my horror last week, however, to see the same men reeling drunk and next to fighting mad. It was all the canteen law.

"Now," he adds, "instead of getting beer or wine in camp, under the observation of an officer or sentry, with some restraint upon his thirst, the soldier goes to the vile dens, to be urged to drink until he has spent his last cent and is drunk, overstates his time and is punished. That makes deserters. Whatever could those women have been thinking of?"

It is the almost universal opinion of army officers that the anti-canteen law operates to the great injury of the soldier and the service and to the benefit only of the whisky seller, and the general public shares this opinion. Such a result was freely prophesied before the passage of the law by those who were best in a position to know what they were talking about, and the action of congress was one of the most deplorable examples of yielding to a persistent and unreasonable lobby that has taken place for many years.

THE CONTEST IN HAWAII.

ASHARP contest is on in Hawaii between the members of the territorial legislature and the governor who is appointed by the president. The legislature is in control of the native-born Hawaiians, the same party that elected Delegate Wilcox to congress, while the governor is the celebrated ex-President Dole, chief of the independent Hawaiian republic.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that difficulties should have arisen. According to the governor, the legislature seems to have patterned its action after some of the fusion assemblies of the western states and to have been endeavoring to

Work the office all the day

For everything that's in it.

On the other hand, according to the legislature the governor is a meddlesome old body whose chief diligence consists in getting in the way of the legislature.

The time of the legislature having expired by limitation, the governor refused to call an extra session, accompanying his refusal with some rather tropical remarks in regard to legislative bribery. And now the legislature has appealed to Washington to remove the governor and to place in office one who will be more subservient to its demands.

It will doubtless occur to the average American that Governor Dole is a pretty good man for the place. The reason why Hawaii is a territory and not a state is brought out very prominently in the record of this legislature, and Governor Dole is occupying his position under authority of the president because he is just the man to keep the Kanaka party from wrecking the new territory.

Governor Dole is right and the legislature is wrong, and we hope he will get all the sympathy he desires from the American people and all the backing he needs from the administration.

REMODELING THE SHAMROCK II.

THE report of important alterations to the hull of the Shamrock II indicates that the owners of the cup challenger are not well pleased with the result of the trial races. The details of those races have been carefully kept from the public, but the report that the new boat had been really beaten by the former unsuccessful contestant for the cup gains in probability as a result of this latest announcement.

Americans generally will regret that Shamrock II is not more satisfactory to her owner. We had certainly hoped to see a better boat than Shamrock I, one just as much better in fact as it was possible for Englishmen to make, and then in a fair race under every condition that would make for good sport we hoped to beat her.

If, however, it is true that the Englishmen cannot build a better boat than Shamrock I, or if they cannot even build so good one again, the America's cup has evidently found a permanent abiding place on this side of the Atlantic.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

ARECENT speech by Lord Salisbury, delivered since his return to England, is attracting considerable attention and comment. After referring to the war in South Africa as a sad and grievous retrospect, but with circumstances that make every lover of his country look back with exultation and gratitude upon the two years just past, the British prime minister turned his attention to Ireland in the following words:

If home rule had passed in 1893, what would England's position, with a hostile Irish government in Dublin, have been today? What would our position have been if we not only had to meet the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also an equally hostile Ireland by our side?

We know now from our South African experience the danger of letting Ireland have a measure of independence. We know now that, if we allowed those who are leading Irish politics unlimited power of making preparations against us, we should have to begin by conquering Ireland, if ever we had to fight any other power.

Lord Salisbury speaks with frankness, and there is no doubt that his words represent the opinion of a majority of Englishmen, and upon this opinion the treatment of Ireland for many years has been based.

Nevertheless it is probable that Lord Salisbury is wrong in two very important particulars.

The traditional policy of England has not resulted in the permanent or the reliable pacification of Ireland. Lord Salisbury says it would not be well for Great Britain to have to begin a foreign war with the conquest of Ireland, as would be the case if the experiment of home rule were

tried. Yet who doubts that there are now a considerable number of Irish irreconcilables who would welcome a foreign war as an opportunity for securing Irish independence?

On the other hand, what reason is there for believing that the experiment of home rule, if honestly and faithfully tried, would not result in the thorough incorporation of the Irish people into the British union? The Irish leaders themselves have repeatedly given assurances that it would, and the teaching of history confirms these declarations.

Our own American experience bears directly upon this point. Our national union today rests upon the basis of a reconstruction that gave the southern states an equal share in the government without regard to former rebellion. The differences that now separate Englishman and Irishman are certainly not more bitter than those which arose from the horrors of civil war and the devastation of the southern states by the armies of the north. But because we recognized the people of the south as our brothers, they became such, and our union now faces every foreign foe without dissension or sectionalism.

Had England adopted a similar course towards Ireland, there is no doubt that the result would have been much more favorable. The differences that now separate Englishman and Irishman are certainly not more bitter than those which arose from the horrors of civil war and the devastation of the southern states by the armies of the north. But because we recognized the people of the south as our brothers, they became such, and our union now faces every foreign foe without dissension or sectionalism.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

THE COUNTY commissioners and the city council should take immediate action for the appropriation of a suitable sum in aid of the Quarto-centennial celebration that is to be held in this city on August 1, 2 and 3.

This celebration is a matter of greatest importance to the general interests of the city, and to every department of its business, and it is entirely proper that the affair should be recognized both by the county and by the city authorities and that a liberal appropriation should be made in its support.

A formal request for an appropriation has already been made by the executive committee of the celebration, and this request should receive prompt and favorable consideration.

The committee should know what funds will be at its disposal, and unless its members have this knowledge it will be difficult for them to make their plans understandably. If the city and county set a good example of promptness and liberality in this matter private subscriptions will be much more easy to collect, and as soon as the committee gets an idea of what may be depended on it will be in a position to go ahead with its plans.

The Quarto-centennial celebration may easily be made the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this state, and that is what it ought to be. But from now on there must be no time lost and no half-heartedness.

If Colorado Springs is not going to give a celebration that will do honor to the occasion and be a credit to the city and to the state, the project had better be abandoned or left to the enterprise of Boulder.

If the Quarto-centennial is to be given, the commissioners, the council, the committees and every citizen must do a part towards making it a grand success.

Within the next few days everyone interested in the success of the Quarto-centennial should urge upon commissioners and councilmen the necessity for a prompt and liberal appropriation towards this celebration.

CALIFORNIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

UNTIL the time when the hand of fate fell upon the beloved wife of the president, the trip had been a most conspicuous success. California fairly outdid herself in the reception given to the presidential party, and California, the land of flowers and of fruits, has possibilities in this line that are unequalled elsewhere.

In brilliancy of color, sweetness of perfume and beauty of form in natural guise and skillfully arranged decoration California's reception to President McKinley is probably unequalled in history. No oriental monarch moving among the splendors of unlimited wealth and unlimited power has equalled the testimonial of loyalty and honor that a free people gives to its chief magistrate.

The words and acts of President McKinley in all these scenes have been characteristic of the man. Simple, dignified, plain-spoken, he has received the tribute of his fellow citizens as one who thought only of the greatness of the republic and the grandeur of the nation over which he has been called to preside. The very opposite of imperialism have been the simple words of acknowledgment and the appeals to loyalty and civic conscience that have constituted his response to addresses of welcome, public receptions, flower festivals and parades. And finally the central figure of all has turned from all this gorgeousness and display to fulfill the sacred duties such as abound in the lives of all, even the humblest.

California has had a brilliant opportunity and has made the most of it. The unhappy ending of all the splendor does not diminish its beauty or its degree. For years to come the reception given by California to President McKinley will stand as the model for future events of the kind, the standard by which they are to be judged.

A VICTORY FOR GERMAN COMMERCE.

THE purchase of the Atlas line of steamships by the Hamburg-American company transfers an important part of the world's commerce from British to German control. The Atlas steamers have been engaged in the South and Central American trade, and the recent purchase gives that trade very largely into German hands and makes them competitors with the Americans for the business of the West Indies.

It is to be presumed that the British owners of these ships received what they believed to be a full compensation for their property and good will, or otherwise the trade would not have been consummated. But there is no intimation that the British shipbuilders and merchants intend to replace these steamers by newer and better built boats, and the conclusion seems unavoidable that the transaction, like Mr. Morgan's recent purchase of the Leyland line, really represents a permanent loss to British commerce and shipping.

As for the American interest in this matter, there is no particular reason why we should prefer either the German or the British flag above the other for our South American carrying trade, but it would be well if this evidence that the Germans see an opportunity for profitable investment in South American shipping would influence our own capitalists to a determination to do our own business in our own ships. With the carrying trade between South America and our Atlantic ports in the hands of Europeans there will always be more or less diversion of trade that should come to this country. The wise policy for our political as well as for our commercial interests is the building up of our own merchant marine, and the development of American trade in American ships.

Every western state and territory seems to have a "me too" answer to the Texas oil discoveries.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE OHIO.

IT WAS the Oregon that brought the first great wreath of laurels to the Pacific coast shipbuilders, and it was the firm that built the Oregon that on Saturday placed in the sea another triumph of American mechanical skill, a bigger and a better battleship than the Oregon.

It is true now as it was not true when the Oregon slipped from the ways into the sea water, that our nation is two-faced. It fronts upon the Atlantic and it also fronts upon the Pacific, and towards each, and the countries that lie beyond it have its destiny. With the Atlantic alone we should be great; with the Pacific alone, we should be greater; but with both together we are already rising to heights such as have not been reached by any nation of ancient or modern times, and are becoming recognized as a commercial rival for whose competition the resources of United Europe are not excessive.

It would be well for the country if the people of the east could realize in their full significance the events that are transforming the Pacific coast today and are certain to influence most powerfully the destiny of the nation. The president understands and appreciates them now even more than he did when he started on this trip across the continent. The great commercial captains of the nation realize them, as is shown by the struggle to gain possession of the transcontinental railroads and to secure points of vantage for the establishment of mills and factories for supplying the future commerce of the Pacific.

But the great majority of the people of the east find it difficult to look westward. They are slow to realize that beyond the Hudson, beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Missouri, beyond the Rocky mountains even, there lies a greatness of the nation that cannot be disregarded. The difficulty of gaining respectful attention for western views, the slowness with which congress acts for the relief of western difficulties, the indifference to the splendid opportunities that the west offers for enterprises of every sort are national dangers that in a government less elastic than ours and among a people of a lower degree of intelligence might threaten the future.

Fortunately our form of government gives the older states no advantage over their younger sisters. The growth of population and the increase of wealth have their unmistakable proofs and bring their unavoidable political results. The same flag flies on the Oregon and the Ohio that floats from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and that flag is everywhere the symbol of national union, the indispensable foundation of our national greatness.

PAGAN PRAYERS.

ASINGULAR incident in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness was the following notice which was printed in the daily Chinese World, a San Francisco paper that is printed in Chinese and English:

"It is our custom that each householder erect within the living room of his residence, however humble that home may be, a shrine before which he may worship after his own faith. And we request that this night the elder of each and every Chinese family pray fervently and tenderly to the Creator to spare and restore to health the wife of this great man; the heart of his heart, for whom he has shown a devotion which must excite the admiration of every true-hearted man be he Christian or pagan. We may differ materially in our religious faiths, and because of thousands of years of training it is sometimes difficult for us to agree as to certain social laws; still, our love for those whom we have taken to our hearts is identical, and the same tender love for wife and family is common to all mankind. Our sympathy for the president is as sincere and as intense as that could be expected by his own people."

Americans generally will appreciate the liberality and kindly sympathy of these sentences, whatever their opinion may be of the efficacy of prayers a la Chinoise.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA.

RECENT reports from Cuba are to the effect that the mineral wealth of the island is much greater than was formerly believed to be the case.

It is not surprising that this should be the case. When the too confiding native displayed a flask of yellow nuggets, the Spaniard was always ready to knock him down and take his gold away from him, and the native was fortunate if he were not tortured into the bargain, but this was about the extent of the mineralogical knowledge of the Spaniards, who possessed no experience whatever in scientific geology or prospecting. The average Spaniard was looking for El Dorado or the Fountain of Youth, and sylvan and asphaltum and all it is sometimes difficult for us to agree as to certain social laws; still, our love for those whom we have taken to our hearts is identical, and the same tender love for wife and family is common to all mankind. Our sympathy for the president is as sincere and as intense as that could be expected by his own people."

Not so with the Americans, and it is no more than might have been expected that when the island was opened to their search discoveries should be made of which the Spaniards had no notion.

At the request of Governor General Wood, Mr. Charles Willard Hayes recently visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. In Matanzas province he found copper, iron and asphaltum, and on the Isle of Pines deposits of marble such as are equalled in few places in the world. This marble includes the finer grade of monumental marble, as well as deposits of the coarser kinds for building material. In Santa Clara province he found copper and asphaltum, but saw no indications of the gold which has been reported there.

Or iron ore he says the deposits there are even larger than those in Pennsylvania, and they compare favorably with the Lake Superior deposits. They are found along the coast east of Santiago, and very accessible to transportation routes.

Copper was found in big deposits near Santiago, and Mr. Hayes says the copper mines there were worked very extensively until stopped by the 10 years' war. The Spanish method of mining was to simply take out the rich deposits and not pursue a method of clearing up as the work progressed, such as is practiced by the miners of the United States.

The asphaltum is of the finest grade in the world, and similar in most respects to the Trinidad and Venezuela deposits. Much of it is found in the vicinity of Cardenas, and in Cardenas bay fleets of boats are used to dredge it from the deposits at the bottom of the bay. This is used largely in the manufacture of varnish, and is worth from \$80 to \$100 dollars a ton. It is found that the asphaltum deposits exist in a condition most easy to handle. The asphaltum bubbles up like a spring into a crater which has been formed by the hardening deposits as it flows out in a bowl-shaped formation.

In Santiago province Mr. Hayes found almost inexhaustible deposits of manganese, which is used in making steel by the Bessemer process. The localities where it exists are accessible.

Mr. Hayes' two assistants remained in the island for the purpose of completing the work, which will give the first reliable information regarding Cuba's mineral wealth.

The laws of the island are favorable to mining, and a very rapid growth in this industry appears to be one of the certainties of the near future.

FOLLY OF WALL STREET SPECULATION.

AT SOME future time the Gazette will print an extended article on the folly of all stock speculations where the same are bought upon margins and complete ownership is not acquired by the purchaser. But we have other and more immediate purposes to serve by the present editorial.

Under the most favorable circumstances gambling in Wall street stocks is a dangerous matter. There is scarcely any excuse for sane people in any section of the United States playing such a game. There certainly is not the remotest excuse for any Coloradoan taking chances on such an uncertain and fickle goddess.

We have a thousand better opportunities for acquiring wealth than Wall street affords and if the spirit of chance needs to be appealed to our mining stocks offer one hundred times better chances for a large and safe return upon an investment than does the Wall street market.

We must confess that we have read with considerable satisfaction the published statements that all recent Colorado speculators on Wall street have met with heavy losses and we are gratified at the avowals of reformation made by some of them.

The Colorado person who deliberately closes his eyes to the innumerable opportunities for acquiring wealth, in legitimate ways, which are daily surrounding him, and who is guilty of the idiocy of playing game which supports in every conceivable luxury an army of 50,000 brokers and others directly and indirectly connected with the Wall street market (a game which is juggled whenever it suits the purposes of the manipulators of it to squeeze the life out of such lambs as the aforesaid Colorado speculator), deserves to lose every dollar of his money and deserves to be compelled to start again at the bottom of the ladder in the race for independent wealth.

Much of the real harm of Wall street speculation could be avoided by Colorado people if the press of the state would print the facts about what occurs in that market.

After the panic of "Black Thursday" the Gazette was the only paper in the state which printed the truth about what happened to the Colorado speculators at that time and what the Gazette printed the morning after the panic was verified by the correspondent of the Denver News in a special letter to that paper published yesterday morning.

At the time the Gazette was publishing the facts so that unsuspecting people might avoid the pitfalls of such speculation a Denver paper came out with sensational headlines and characteristic exaggeration and stated that all sorts of leading Colorado people had made from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000 off the Wall street market. The real facts were that many of the men whose names were used never speculated at all and those that did met with stunning and disastrous losses. And the remarkable thing about the whole matter is that almost every person whose name was used in the fake article in the Denver paper seemed to enjoy the fact that he was given credit for winning millions when in fact he had never speculated at all or else had incurred heavy losses. And this, too, although many names of bank directors and other bank officials were so used.

The objects and purposes of such false newspaper articles could be but two:

First, to influence the speculative spirit of the state so that the gullible owners of money, much or little, would buy Wall street stocks and make commissions for the brokerage houses, and, second, to appeal to the inflated vanity of all who like to have the public believe they have made fabulous sums of money, when at all or else have incurred heavy losses. And this, too, although many names of bank directors and other bank officials were so used.

ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

Presbyterians Heard Reports of Church Boards and Committees.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Routine matters occupied the attention of the commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly during the greater portion of today's sessions. The annual reports of the eight church boards were submitted to the general assembly and three of them, ministerial relief, education and freedmen, with the reports of their standing committees were disposed of. The others will be taken up tomorrow and Wednesday when it is expected the desk will be clear for the discussion of revision committee reports, which is the special order for Thursday.

A resolution was adopted deprecating the action of the directors of the Pan-American exposition in opening the gates on Sunday and earnestly urging the closing of the exposition on that day.

The special committee on Sabbath observance protested against the publication of newspapers on Sunday and all use of the Lord's day for business purposes or commercial interests.

The report of the special committee on judicial commissions came up for consideration and debate was interrupted by adjournment.

The annual report of the permanent committee on temperance was presented, but not discussed. The report called attention to the abolition of the army canteen and suggests that the government establish some substitute for the committee.

Regarding the liquor traffic the committee reports that with the exception that the Taft commission has reduced the number of saloons no other steps have been taken "toward righting this grievous wrong." The committee makes two recommendations: a federal law in all license states which as yet an effort for state-wide prohibition may seem impracticable there should be legislative recognition of the right of every local community of exemption from the saloon nuisance upon the demand of its citizens or a majority thereof.

"In all prohibition states, and in counties, towns, or wards where the people have declared against the saloon the issue of the internal revenue tax receipt virtually arrays the federal power against the people and on the side of the law-breaker. Let earnest efforts be made to secure the justice and by correspondence with other bodies let their help be sought in a simultaneous effort for such modification of the United States revenue laws as shall right this wrong."

The report of the board of mission for Freedmen states that 400 workers have been appointed to the colored agricultural and industrial spheres of labor. Of these 190 are ministers, of whom 47 besides preaching, are engaged in teaching.

The report of the committee on education, referring to the statement and board's report that the number of students for the ministry showed a decrease from the previous year, said:

"This state of affairs is alarming. What must the church do to increase the number of her candidates for the ministry? Here is a problem which must be met and solved at once."

Moderator Minton announced the appointment of Elder Robert Pitcairn of Philadelphia as moderator and appointed the following a committee on the "Peoria overture."

Rev. Dr. E. Edwards, Peoria; Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson, Warren Tavern, Pa.; Elder Robert Laddaw, Pittsburg; Elder W. E. McVey, Los Angeles.

The committee will complete the details for the election of standing committees under the Peoria plan, which was tried this year for the first time.

The report of the committee on revision, which is the special order for Thursday, is as follows:

At the Pittsburgh meeting the final statement of the action of 202 presbyteries upon the questions submitted by the committee was presented, and was as follows:

Votes of the presbyteries upon the questions submitted by the committee:

1. For revision of the confession (question 4).

2. For an explanatory statement (question 2).

3. For revision of the confession and explanatory statement (questions 1 and 2).

4. For a supplemental statement of doctrine (question 3).

5. For revision and a supplemental statement of doctrine (questions 1 and 3).

6. For an explanatory statement and a supplemental statement (questions 2 and 3).

7. For a substitute creed.

8. For an alternative creed.

9. For some change.

10. For a negative vote on all four questions.

11. Indecisive vote.

12. For a dismissal of the whole subject.

13. Presbyteries in the United States not reporting.

14. Presbyteries in foreign lands not reporting.

The votes show that 63 presbyteries (see items Nos. 1, 3 and 5 above) some revision of the confession of faith, and 68 presbyteries favor (see items Nos. 4, 5 and 6 above) some form of a supplemental statement of the doctrines most surely delivered among us.

After the patient consideration given to this important subject, thus recorded, and after a protracted and harmonious discussion of the subject in all its bearings, and in its possible issues, it was determined to submit to the general assembly to convene in Philadelphia, May 16, 1901, the following findings and recommendations, viz:

"That the returns indicate that the church deserves some change in its creedal statement.

2. That the returns indicate that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the confession of faith.

3. That the returns indicate that it is the mind of the church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of scripture that God is not willing that any should perish, nor is the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts which shut some men out from the church, freely and lovingly offered.

4. That the returns indicate that the church deserves some change in its creedal statement.

5. That the returns indicate that it is the mind of the church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of scripture that God is not willing that any should perish, nor is the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts which shut some men out from the church, freely and lovingly offered.

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

BIJOU BASIN.

Miss Minnie Aux of Elbert, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Holden this week.

Mr. H. A. Moore of the Fords Cheese factory called in the Basin one day last week.

The Bijou Basin Cheese factory shipped load of cheese last Friday.

Mr. Davidson from near Fonds moved to his new home near Colorado Springs.

Henry Jameson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Mattie Holden visited in the Basin for a few days.

Mr. Tom Shockley transacted business in the Basin last week.

Miss Anna Louise Phillips of Colorado Springs is visiting in the Basin.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. Odycke and family have made themselves at home again for the season in Mrs. Potter's cottage. Mr. Odycke and his daughter May, have spent the winter in New Mexico. Mrs. Odycke has been visiting in Iowa and Illinois and has been at their old home in Genesee.

Mr. Barns has built an addition to their cottage and has made many improvements and expects to spend the most of the summer here.

Mr. Frank Fishback and his friend Rolf Leibland of Colorado Springs are vacationing here.

Miss Green Mountain looks fine with its new coat of yellow and green. It is now ready for summer occupants.

Judge Morton has gone to Denver to spend a few days.

Mr. Joe Fishback has returned home again for a short time.

The young people of Cascade and Green Mountain Falls met at the Pavilion on Saturday and had a song and dance Saturday evening. They had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jewett visited Colorado Springs.

Mr. Percy Reynolds of Manitou paid us a short visit last Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Twer is visiting friends in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Frank Johnson of Michigan and Charles Johnson of Colorado City were visiting Mr. Dusenbury's.

Mr. Porter has bought the Vassar tents and has moved them to Manitou.

Miss Haze Howard spent Sunday with her mother and sister.

Mr. Charles Newcomer was visiting friends and the beautiful scenery.

MONUMENT.

Elkhorn is all busy and farm hands have to get to work.

Mr. Van Schuyver is moving into the Bonnet hotel.

N. T. Ingle has been engaged to build chimneys at Glen Park.

Pete sunison is from Texas.

Mr. Bean and family have started on their overland trip to Alberta, British Columbia.

M. Curry has moved his family into the Allis cottage vacated by Mr. Bean.

W. B. Walker is attending court in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Campbell, telegraph operator in the Santa Fe office at Palmer Lake was at the station Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burcham were in Colorado Springs during the bucking trade.

R. J. Parker, superintendent, D. Orr, roadmaster and J. W. Dean, trainmaster of the Santa Fe system were in town last week.

Preaching service was held at Table Rock on Saturday morning and at Monument in the evening.

The exercises for children's day have arrived and practicing has commenced at Monument and Table Rock.

Dr. Ballou was appointed president of the school board, by Superintendent Collins to fill the vacancy caused by the fall of R. C. Elliott to qualify.

E. M. Priestley has taken up his residence in Glen Park, where he may be consulted with reference to tents and cottages.

Mrs. F. W. Bell went to Colorado Springs on Saturday.

Mr. Swazy is in town and is painting for Dr. McConnell.

Mr. A. R. Woodward was in town during the week looking after repairs on his property.

Willie Boyle is plowing at the Curtis ranch.

Mrs. Myrtle Newboro is at home on a visit. Mr. George Newboro has moved his family to the ranch for the summer.

Dr. Kinley is so well pleased with his apartment at Glen Park that he is building another cottage.

Mr. Moon is building a cottage for Mrs. Kirk of Denver at Glen Park.

A special meeting of the legal voters of school district No. 5 in the county of El Paso, called by the district board will be held on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of voting on a bond tax for the sum of \$100,000.

Judge Carruth will move into the house owned by Mr. Parish, which is being repaired by Mr. Gelzer.

Mrs. Butt was taken into the church at Table Rock on confession of faith.

Clarence Morrison was down from Victor to ship the rest of his cattle from the ranch.

According to previous notice, the High and Killin creamery was opened on Monday, May 20. Before 10 o'clock a m. 500 pounds of milk and 144 pounds of cream had been received.

The mammoth churn was put in use for the first time on Tuesday morning and turned out first class butter. The Standard-Lavell separator is working at the plant.

Any customer can readily see the quality of butter fat contained in the milk which he delivers.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901--EIGHT PAGES

NO. 20

GREETED BY CHILDREN

The President Apparently Enjoyed Himself at San Francisco.

SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS

In a Brief Speech the Chief Executive of the Nation Told the School Children the Value of Education.

San Francisco, May 21.—President McKinley today reviewed nearly 50,000 school children of this city. Both sides of Van Ness avenue from Jackson to Market streets were lined with cheering and enthusiastic children as the president and members of his party and local officials in carriages were driven from Jackson to Market and back the avenue to Jackson. The president was the recipient of a continuous ovation. Almost every child had been provided with a gaudy American flag, and their voices and flags were worked in unison. Each little girl wore white, and most of them had red sashes. Thousands of the youngsters had gathered large bouquets, which they threw at the president as he passed along. In some cases every pupil from a certain school carried a bouquet of the same variety and color of flowers. Some classes spread the flowers in the street that the president and his party might literally ride among the roses.

President McKinley rode, with his bat in his hand, bowing and waving from right to left, smiling continually and receiving the ovation with evident pride and happiness. The avenue was rich in color. In addition to the thousands of flags carried by the children the residences were decorated with bunting and flags and the school banners of silk bearing the names of every school in the city were conspicuous objects along the line of march. Half way between California and Sacramento streets, the president's carriage brought up, and the other conveyances came to a standstill.

"Speech, speech," rang out along the avenue and the children crowded about the president. The president spoke briefly, saying, in part:

"I desire in a single moment to express the pleasure which has been given to me to meet the 46,000 school children of the city of San Francisco. It has given me an introduction into the countless homes of your great city and has permitted me to witness the sunshine which this vast number of young people bring to the skiesides of the city. I know of no richer possession than great scholarship, no nobler ambition than to obtain it. We can not all be great scholars, but we can

continues to improve.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS NEAR PUEBLO

Pueblo, May 21.—It was not the locomotive as first reported, but the passenger train No. 118, that plunged into St. Charles creek, 10 miles south of here, last night.

There was a fearful cloudburst in the Sierra Mojada mountains about Beulah, and the water came roaring down the various branches of the St. Charles, doing much damage to the fine farming country there. J. Brown, a beekeeper from Avondale, with his wife, had taken a cabin near Beulah, which is a summer resort village. Hearing the noise of the flood, they stepped out of the little house in alarm, and were instantly overwhelmed by the great wave of water and were drowned. The bodies were found today, a long distance farther down.

The three creeks uniting in the main stream made a still greater flood and it came eastward with irresistible force in a flood wave 14 feet high. It struck the Rio Grande railroad bridge just as the passenger train was approaching it. The engineer, seeing the mighty crest of

A CASE INVOLVING RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Washington, May 21.—The case of the business league of St. Louis against the Southern Pacific and other transcontinental lines involving issues of great importance to shippers to Pacific coast points, was heard by the Interstate commerce commission today. The case has been pending in various ways for a long time and after a hearing that closed late in the afternoon the commission fixed October 22 in this city for a hearing of arguments. St. Louis and Chicago shippers are trying to secure lower rates, to the coast from 4 to 6 cents per ton to have rates reduced the difference between the carload rates and less than carload rates in their Pacific coast business.

Vice President Morgan and Traffic Manager Biddle represented the Santa Fe. Vice President Herron and Chief Counsel Stubbs the Southern Pacific; H. L. Christie, F. M. Johnson of St. Louis and J. F. Thompson of Chicago, represented the St. Louis business league and E. S. Philbrick, traffic manager of shippers, Vice President Morton was the principal witness today. While as knew many railroad officials differed with his views, he believed that the difference between the coast and less than carload rates should be decreased.

Another witness was George Jones, a lawyer, who was a member of the business league. He said, was a great loss from the stand-point of both the railroad and the shipper.

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THE AUTHORITY OF THE LAW

The District Attorney Alone Can Judge the Necessity or Advisability of Criminal Prosecutions.

ALL THE NEWS

Showers and cooler today; probably showers tomorrow.

Silver 63¢; lead, dull at \$1.37½; copper, steady at \$1.70.

New York stocks showed a decline in activity and recovery in prices; money on call firm at 125.

Chicago wheat steady and fairly active, July closing 1/2 higher; provisions closed firm.

LOCAL

By the will of the late Emily A. Crowell, St. Stephen's church receives \$3,000. The convention which was to have been held in connection with the National Irrigation congress, has also been postponed for one year.

Pending the institution of the rock pile, city prisoners are being employed in fixing up the new pound.

Twenty-four arrested in the city from California last evening.

The millionaires now have an even standing of gains won and lost.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, and his party will reach the city late this afternoon and an urgent invitation will be given them to spend the night here.

Linus E. Sherman, department commander of the Woman's Relief corps.

Traffic on the Short Line will be resumed this morning.

STATE

A large new creamery at Monument was opened for business yesterday.

Judge Mullins decided that the defense in the Patterson libel suit must file a bill of particulars before introducing testimony.

Governor Orman has appointed members of the board of control of the proposed Gunnison tunnel.

W. H. James has subscribed \$1,000 for the building to be erected at Denver City park for the Carter museum.

The residence of Attorney W. E. Cox and wife, which was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

By an accident at the Miller and Harper saw mill near Pagosa Springs, J. J. Mallett was killed and several others fatally injured.

A strike of \$9 ore in the Rialto at Leadville is still in great strength.

Mrs. Jessie Gress tried to commit suicide in Leadville by cutting the arteries in her wrists.

Cripple Creek will invite the Rough Riders association to visit the camp at the time of the reunion in June.

At the time of the loss of control of the State Industrial school the resignation of Superintendent B. L. Olds was accepted and Frank G. Merrick, heretofore assistant superintendent was appointed in his place.

Tonday's storm did great damage in the lower valley of the Arkansas, especially near Florence.

Enough was brought to light by the report of the finance committee

to the city council to demonstrate most clearly that the whole affair

was a matter which should promptly have been brought to the attention of the district attorney, but it was not brought to his attention, and

has not been yet.

Since that time the city council has employed an

expert accountant at \$12.50 per day for seven hours' work and \$2 per

hour for overtime, and an assistant at \$100 per month to investigate

the treasurer's books and accounts; and such arrangement most un-

wisely does not set any limit upon the time in which the expert ex-

amination shall be finished. It may be in one month; it may be in six

months; and it may be in six years. The agreement also embodied a

provision that such expert shall have \$25 per day for every day spent

in court or before a grand jury. The last provision is most extravagant

and foolish. The court of appeals of Colorado has decided that no

expert or other person can collect larger fees for attendance upon court

than the regular legal fees for such services for all classes of witnesses,

which for counties of this class is \$2 per day. This agreement being

one with the city, however, it possibly can be enforced against the city.

Just why an expert should have twice the compensation for attending

court that he receives for the laborious work of examining books and

accounts is not clear to the unofficial mind, and we are at a loss to

understand how such a foolish provision was ever inserted in the

agreement. It cannot be possible that it was done for the purpose of

discouraging criminal investigation or criminal prosecution on ac-

count of the expense which might be incurred under the terms of

this agreement. At any rate, all of the expenses of this investigation

are contracted to be paid for out of the city treasury, and the investi-

gation promises to be expensive enough to the taxpayers of this city

to be of some real value to them while it is being made and after its

completion. Certainly the officials who started this investigation

should not, by their conduct, force a second one to be instituted by

the county to properly protect the people's rights and to properly

enforce the laws of the state.

That the criminal laws of the state have been transgressed there

can be no doubt. That offenses against the public welfare have been

committed is equally certain. Under our system of government there

is but one branch which has any authority to deal with such transgres-

sions and such violations of law and that is the judicial branch. Un-

der our laws the district attorney is the official representative of the

people in all criminal prosecutions and investigations, and he is the

one officer vested with the power to formally institute prosecutions or

formally dismiss them after they have been instituted, as he may deem

best for the public welfare. No other officer of the state, county or

city has any such authority nor any part of any such authority. No

city officer, nor member of any committee of the city council, has

power to say that no prosecution shall be had in this or in any other

case where crimes have been committed, and any attempt to assume

such power lays the person making such attempt open to prosecution

for compounding a felony.

The Gazette is not advocating the prosecution of any particular

official or other person, but it does insist that all matters connected

with such prosecution, and that all facts relating to any apparent

violation of the criminal laws of the state, shall be laid before the dis-

trict attorney for his decision as to whether or not any crimes have

in fact been committed, and for his action, if it shall appear to him

that such crimes have been committed. He is the only official whose

judgment and action are endowed with the authority of law in such

matters. If for any reason he should deem best not to prosecute,

then the matter will be disposed of by one vested with the power to

act, and if his action appears honest and for the public welfare, all

citizens will acquiesce, but our people will not accept any such as-

sumption of authority by other and minor officials.

This is a law-abiding community, and the people insist upon one

thing over and above every other, and that is, that every step in the

final disposition of this unfortunate city matter shall be in regular

order and in strict accordance with the laws of the city and

state. Therefore it would seem most extraordinary that the district

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CHANGE OF AUDITORS.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—It is said that

in the permanent retirement of C. S. Sutton, as auditor of the Santa Fe Pacific and Los Angeles, will succeed Mr. Sutton at the Santa Fe Pacific, and that J. W. White, chief clerk, J. S. Lauck, auditor of disbursements at Topeka, will succeed Mr. Jennings at Galveston.

JONES ACQUITTED.

Evansville, Ind., May 21.—The com-

moner's jury, in the case of John Jones, a man indicted for the murder of his wife, a woman, and his son, a boy, in 1898, has returned a verdict of not guilty.

Chicago wheat steady and fairly active, July closing 1/2 higher; provisions closed firm.

Chicago, May 21.—The

complaint of the Colorado Iron and Fuel

company against the Colorado

Iron and Fuel company, for

the latter's

refusal to pay the

amount of its

debts, was dismissed by the

Colorado court of appeals.

Another witness was George Jones, a

lawyer, who was a member of the

business league. He said, he be-

lieved that the difference between

the coast and less than carload rates

should be decreased.</

THE STRIKE IS SETTLED

Wonderful Transformation in Conditions at Albany.

THREE YEARS' AGREEMENT

Settlement Was on a Basis of Compromise on Both Sides--No Discrimination Against Strikers.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—The great street railway strike lasting 12 days, requiring the presence of 3,000 members of the national guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants and entailing an expense to the Traction company's executive board, is amicably settled and if the agreements are kept there will be no trouble for three years at least.

The calm which succeeded the killing of two officers in the two days ago national guardman, was succeeded this afternoon and evening by enthusiasm when public bell towers and city newspapers proclaimed that the 12-day strike on the street railways of five cities had been settled. Flags flying from every building, windows and houses decorated with bunting and the national emblem, citizens carrying small flags in their hands and enthusiastic youths and otherwise dignified citizens chasing after the cars marked some of the earlier scenes of the afternoon.

The repair of the tracks was the first work to be done with its old union crew aboard, and going along Pearl street received an ovation. It was decorated with flags and escorted by a joyful crowd, very different from the angry mob that followed the cars the first few days. Tonight the national guard was in this city and all of them in the other cities and by noon tomorrow all the lines will be running on schedule time with union men.

The first information of the settlement of the strike came at an early hour this morning from Troy where it was announced that the local division of the Railway Employees union had decided to sign the agreement presented at last night's conference.

Following this notification the other divisions met in Albany and after they had signed the agreement the general officers signed it and at 11 o'clock this morning it became binding. From the face of the agreement

it is evident that the striking men won these concessions: Increasing night men's and extra men's wages to the national guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants and entailing an expense to the Traction company's executive board; providing that inspectors boarding a ship in honor of his native state, was the real objective of the president's long trip across the continent and was the event which had attracted to the Pacific coast the governors of three states, the Ohio congressional delegation, several United States senators and many other notable and distinguished people.

The Traction people obtained these concessions:

That men who were on strike and committed violence shall not be rehired to the road and that no division change its men without reference to his affiliation or otherwise to a union; that no proposition to strike shall be acted upon until 48 hours have elapsed from the time of the notification, and that if a strike is ordered it shall not take effect until six days.

The national guard was as anxious as was their coming here. When General Oliver was informed of the agreement, orders were issued to the Second and Ninth regiments to prepare to leave immediately and they had taken in their details and broken camp before General Oliver had word.

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THE OHIO DELEGATION SPENT A GAY DAY

San Francisco, May 18.—Governor Nash of Ohio and his personal party, including Miss Helen Deshler, were with the president's party on the Slocum. The steamer Resolute was chartered for the other Ohio visitors and for all members of congress present, including those of the Pacific coast. Congressmen Dayton, of West Virginia, was with the Ohio delegation. United States Senator Perkins headed the California delegation. The officers and committee men of the Ohio society of California were also on the Resolute.

Other boats in the line bore the names of members of the Ohio society of California. These boats were given excellent positions along the bay to witness and especially to view the battleship cruisers and the smaller line of boats. The Ohio visitors and others were shown through the Union Iron works in the forenoon and in the afternoon they visited the government training school on Goat

OFFICERS WITH REVOLVERS PREVENTED A LYNCHING

Cincinnati, May 18.—Five thousand frantic white people surrounded the fragile little lockup in the town hall here tonight. Behind the cell bars were William Fairfax and his wife "Black El," both colored, who had just murdered William Moore, assistant yardmaster in the Baltimore & Ohio yards. Early this evening when the mob first went outside the hall, the crowd with George William Moore and Bagagemaster Johnston of the Fairmont branch train, were attacked by the negroes as they turned into an alley from Main street, going toward the rear entrance to the Hotel. The mob, armed with sticks, clubs and stones, rushed through the entrance with clubs on the head and fell upon the negroes. Quick as a flash the negro, Fairfax, leaned down over the prostrate victim, jerked his watch from his pocket, took his money from his clothing and then took the unconscious body in his arms and hurried it over a stone wall, and as he was hurried from the wall, but the fall broke his neck and he died instantly.

The murder was right in the heart of the city. When a crowd from Main street pressed upon the negroes, they ran down the aisle, but the mob held the crowd back until three policemen rushed in upon her and dragged her away to the lockup. Later Fairfax was captured and lodged in jail.

Within a few minutes the jail was surrounded by a mob of enraged citizens. In the excitement of them were Moore's three sons crying and adding to the excitement and bitterness of the crowd. Then the mob formed for a determined assault upon the building. Half a dozen officers blocked the narrow aisle leading from the outer

THE GERMAN EYE IS ON THE UNITED STATES

Berlin, May 18.—The large amount of space and attention which the German press and public of every class have recently devoted to the United States and more particularly to the United States relation with German and Great Britain, is remarkable. The German press which is the organ of the agrarian press which is antagonistic to the United States in view of agrarian products and political influence, but now the liberal and radical press are slowly becoming convinced that the United States is their best friend, commercially and politically. The German press which is the organ of the anti-British policy, and the reasons therefor, and instead joined in the rabid anti-British cry.

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE BATTLESHIP OHIO

President McKinley Was Able to Attend the Ceremonies and Made a Notable Address to the Employes of the Union Works
--Brilliant Naval Pageant.

San Francisco, May 18.—Fortunately the pier a broad aisle of white muslin ran through the workmen packed on either side. Up this path, arched over with flags and banners, one of them bearing the inscription, "The Oregon has made her record; watch the Ohio," the president and his party moved to a stand where the representative of the 4,500 employees of the Union Works in a neat speech in which he asked a heartfelt blessing upon the head of the president and expressed tender sympathy for his suffering wife, presented the president, as a token of the esteem of the workmen, with a gold plate engraved with a suitable inscription. The president's response aroused much enthusiasm. He told his audience of his friendship for the workmen and touched the hearts of the surging crowd before him as he spoke eloquently of the principles of liberty, of freedom, of conscience and of opportunity. (Applause.) (Applause.) Our flag never goes anywhere except it carries blessing. (Applause.) Our flag never oppressed anybody, but it has given freedom to every people over whom it has floated. (Applause.)

He told the workmen that they want to thank you for this cordial welcome. I am glad again to meet the workmen of my country. All my public life has been devoted in effort to giving the workmen the best opportunity, the best chance for good, for steady, honest, industrious citizenship. When labor is well employed the country is safe and when labor is well employed there is contentment and happiness in the homes of the laboring men.

Let me say that I shall carry this beautiful souvenir of the employes of the Union Works with me as long as I live and shall pass it along to those of my family that shall follow as one of the dearest things I ever received from my fellow countrymen. (Enthusiastic applause.)

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He was driven to the wharf in a closed carriage escorted by a squad of mounted police. The cabinet and other distinguished guests were already aboard the transport tug Slocum which was to convey the party to the Union Iron Works, two miles up the bay, when he arrived. The president's flag, an eagle and shield on a blue field, was flying from the main and the union jack at the bow as he stepped smilingly up the gangway to the accompaniment of the cheers of the thousands who blackened the neighboring pier heads.

A Triumphal Sailing.

Then began the sail over the shining waters of the bay. It proved to be a triumphal journey, the like of which has not been witnessed in this country since Admiral Dewey on his return from the Philippines sailed up the Hudson on the Olympia. Every craft in the harbor was decked out in gayest attire and the city in the background was a perfect mound of waving flags. Every wharf on the sea front swarmed with people. Up near the ship yards the grim warships of the Pacific squadron were swinging at anchor with streams of signal flags extending fore and aft over the peaks from prow to stern.

On rear Goat Island lay the transport Sheridan, travel stalled from her long journey across the Pacific. She had just arrived from the Philippines and still aboard were the Forty-second and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry which had brought home. The president saw her at once and requested that the course of the Slocum should be changed to allow him to pass near her. As the Slocum approached the big transport there was a scene of almost frenzied enthusiasm aboard. The soldiers, all in their service uniforms, rushed to the side, sent up cheer upon cheer at the sight of the president of the United States, came to welcome them home. The band, working men were knocking away the last keel blocks until the great steel hull rested upon her cradle, and only a single beam, set like a trigger and ready to fall aside at a blow, held her in place. Miss Barber and the president stood before the electric appliance which controlled the guillotine indicator. It did my heart good to see them. I am gratified to know that we organized the first expedition to the Philippines Islands. It was here, under command of General Merritt, that great army was assembled and started upon its march to the rescue of the Philippines. The president, who was to christen the ship, Miss Barber, who was to act for Mrs. McKinley, and many uniformed officers of the army and navy. Immediately after the indicator was discharged to bring the injured man to his city, but he expired before he arrived. Desmond slipped while trying to board the train and this was the cause of the accident.

The Launching.

Then came the launching. A platform had been built around the prow of the big iron monster, which lay in the very slip, in which the famous Oregon was built and from which President Harrison launched the monitor Monterey 10 years ago. Gathered on the platform were the president and the members of the crew, Governor Nash of Ohio, Miss Deshler, his niece, who was to christen the ship, Miss Barber, who was to act for Mrs. McKinley, and many uniformed officers of the army and navy. Immediately after the indicator was discharged to bring the injured man to his city, but he expired before he arrived. Desmond slipped while trying to board the train and this was the cause of the accident.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, May 18.—F. F. Desmond, a brakeman on the Union Pacific, was mangled under the wheels of a freight train at Limon, Colo., last evening. His father, who lives at 1029 South Tenth street in this city, was immediately sent for and a special train was dispatched to bring the injured man to his city, but he expired before he arrived. Desmond slipped while trying to board the train and this was the cause of the accident.

NEWS NOTES
FROM PUEBLO

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Pueblo, May 18.—Geo. Lannon, one of the oldest and best known residents of Pueblo, died this afternoon at his home on West Tenth street after a brief illness. Mr. Lannon had lived in Pueblo for many years and was very prominent in the business affairs of this community. He was one of the founders and owners of the Lannon Iron foundry, one of the largest institutions of its kind in southeastern Colorado, and one of the most important industries in Pueblo. The deceased leaves in this city. He was born in New Haven, Conn., and was 37 years old at the time of his death.

Pueblo has another missing woman mystery. This time it is Mrs. Dora Fryer, who has not been seen at her home in the St. James hotel, corner of Fifth and Main streets, for several days. About April 26, Mrs. Fryer left about March 18. She was seen around the house by the landlady, Mrs. J. M. Olds, who talked to the woman and found her in a down-town store where, it is said, a very affecting meeting took place. The following statements were given to your correspondent: "The whole thing was settled in three minutes. You can guess what we did. We took the money, thanked Judge Palmer for his fair treatment of them during the trial. Mr. Strong immediately left the room in search of his wife and found her in a down-town store where, it is said, a very affecting meeting took place. The following statements were given to your correspondent: "The whole thing was settled in three minutes. You can guess what we did. 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The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

STRONG TESTIMONY.

IN A RECENT communication addressed to the war department, Rev. William J. Dalton bears very emphatic testimony against the law passed at the last session of congress, which abolished the army canteen, and turned the soldiers of the regular army over to the tender mercies of the joint keepers in the neighborhood of the army posts. In the course of his communication Father Dalton says:

"Anything more mistaken than the canteen law I never witnessed in my life. I think I never saw anything that so quickly drove sober men into drunkards as the operation of this same anti-canteen law. While at Detroit I had an opportunity to see soldiers from the neighboring posts and I never saw them so drunken. During the many times I have visited cities contiguous to army posts, including Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, I have watched the soldiery. I did that because I like to study the men a nation depends on for its very life. Always I found well behaved, sober men. Imagine my horror last week, however, to see the same men reeling drunk and next to fighting mad. It was all the canteen law."

"Now," he adds, "instead of getting beer or wine in camp, under the observation of an officer or sentry, with some restraint upon his thirst, the soldier goes to the vile dens, to be urged to drink until he has spent his last cent and is drunk, overstays his time and is punished. That makes deserters. Whatever could those women have been thinking?"

It is the almost universal opinion of army officers that the anti-canteen law operates to the great injury of the soldier and the service and to the benefit only of the whisky seller, and the general public shares this opinion. Such a result was freely prophesied before the passage of the law by those who were best in a position to know what they were talking about, and the action of congress was one of the most deplorable examples of yielding to a persistent and unreasonable lobby that has taken place for many years.

THE CONTEST IN HAWAII.

ASHARP contest is on in Hawaii between the members of the territorial legislature and the governor who is appointed by the president. The legislature is in control of the native-born Hawaiians, the same party that elected Delegate Wilcox to congress, while the governor is the celebrated ex-President Dole, chief of the independent Hawaiian republic.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that difficulties should have arisen. According to the governor, the legislature seems to have patterned its action after some of the fusion assemblies of the western states and to have been endeavoring to

work the office all the day.

For everything that's in it.

On the other hand, according to the legislature the governor is a middle-aged old body whose chief diligence consists in getting in the way of the legislature.

The time of the legislature having expired by limitation, the governor refused to call an extra session, accompanying his refusal with some rather tropical remarks in regard to legislative bribery. And now the legislature has appealed to Washington to remove the governor and to place in office one who will be more subservient to its demands.

It will doubtless occur to the average American that Governor Dole is a pretty good man for the place. The reason why Hawaii is a territory and not a state is brought out very prominently in the record of this legislature, and Governor Dole is occupying his position under authority of the president because he is just the man to keep the Kanaka party from wrecking the new territory.

Governor Dole is right and the legislature is wrong, and we hope he will get all the sympathy he desires from the American people and all the backing he needs from the administration.

REMODELING THE SHAMROCK II.

THE report of important alterations to the hull of the Shamrock II indicates that the owners of the cup challenger are not well pleased with the result of the trial races. The details of those races have been carefully kept from the public, but the report that the new boat had been really beaten by the former unsuccessful contestant for the cup gains in probability as a result of this latest announcement.

Americans generally will regret that Shamrock II is not more satisfactory to her owner. We had certainly hoped to see a better boat than Shamrock I, one just as much better in fact as it was possible for Englishmen to make, and then in a fair race under every condition that would make for good sport we hoped to beat her.

If, however, it is true that the Englishmen cannot build a better boat than Shamrock I, or if they cannot even build so good a one again, the America's cup has evidently found a permanent abiding place on this side of the Atlantic.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

ARECENT speech by Lord Salisbury, delivered since his return to England, is attracting considerable attention and comment. After referring to the war in South Africa as a sad and grievous retrospect, but with circumstances that make every lover of his country look back with exultation and gratitude upon the two years just past, the British prime minister turned his attention to Ireland in the following words:

If home rule had passed in 1883, what would England's position, with a hostile Irish government in Dublin, have been today? What would our position have been if we not only had to meet the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also an equally hostile Ireland by our side?

We know now from our South African experience the danger of letting Ireland have a measure of independence. We know now that, if we allowed those who are leading Irish politics unlimited power of making preparations against us, we should have to begin by conquering Ireland, if ever we had to fight any other power.

Lord Salisbury speaks with frankness, and there is no doubt that his words represent the opinion of a majority of Englishmen, and upon this opinion the treatment of Ireland for many years has been based.

Nevertheless it is probable that Lord Salisbury is wrong in two very important particulars.

The traditional policy of England has not resulted in the permanent or the reliable pacification of Ireland. Lord Salisbury says it would not be well for Great Britain to have to begin a foreign war with the conquest of Ireland, and it would be the case if the experiment of home rule were

tried. Yet who doubts that there are now a considerable number of Irish irreconcilables who would welcome a foreign war as an opportunity for securing Irish independence?

On the other hand, what reason is there for believing that the experiment of home rule, if honestly and faithfully tried, would not result in the thorough incorporation of the Irish people into the British union? The Irish leaders themselves have repeatedly given assurances that it would, and the teaching of history confirms these declarations.

Our own American experience bears directly upon this point. Our national union today rests upon the basis of a reconstruction that gave the southern states an equal share in the government without regard to former rebellion. The differences that now separate Englishman and Irishman are certainly not more bitter than those which arose from the horrors of civil war and the devastation of the southern states by the armies of the north. But because we recognized the people of the south as our brothers, they became such, and our union now faces every foreign foe without dissension or sectionalism.

Had England adopted a similar course towards Ireland, there is no doubt that the result would have been what Gladstone foreseen and predicted. Instead of casting slurs upon the memory of a greater statesman than himself, Lord Salisbury would do better to be guided by his wisdom.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

THE COUNTY commissioners and the city council should take immediate action for the appropriation of a suitable sum in aid of the Quarto-centennial celebration that is to be held in this city on August 1, 2 and 3.

This celebration is a matter of greatest importance to the general interests of the city, and to every department of its business, and it is entirely proper that the affair should be recognized both by the county and by the city authorities and that a liberal appropriation should be made in its support.

A formal request for an appropriation has already been made by the executive committee of the celebration, and this request should receive prompt and favorable consideration.

The committee should know what funds will be at its disposal, and unless its members have this knowledge it will be difficult for them to make their plans understandably. If the city and county set a good example of promptness and liberality in this matter private subscriptions will be much more easy to collect, and as soon as the committee gets an idea of what may be depended on, it will be in a position to go ahead with its plans.

The Quarto-centennial celebration may easily be made the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this state, and that what it ought to be. But from now on there must be no time lost and no half-heartedness.

If Colorado Springs is not going to give a celebration that will do honor to the occasion and be a credit to the city and to the state, the project had better be abandoned or left to the enterprise of Boulder.

If the Quarto-centennial is to be given, the commissioners, the council, the committees and every citizen must do a part towards making it a grand success.

Within the next few days everyone interested in the success of the Quarto-centennial should urge upon commissioners and councilmen the necessity for a prompt and liberal appropriation towards this celebration.

CALIFORNIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

UNTIL the time when the hand of fate fell upon the beloved wife of the president, the trip had been a most conspicuous success. California fairly outdid herself in the reception given to the presidential party, and California, the land of flowers and of fruits, has possibilities in this line that are unequaled elsewhere.

In brilliancy of color, sweetness of perfume and beauty of form in natural guise and skillfully arranged decoration California's reception to President McKinley is probably unequalled in history. No oriental monarch moving among the splendors of unlimited wealth and unlimited power has equaled the testimonial of loyalty and honor that a free people gives to its chief magistrate.

The words and acts of President McKinley in all these scenes have been characteristic of the man. Simple, dignified, plain-spoken, he has received the tribute of his fellow citizens as one who thought only of the greatness of the republic and the grandeur of the nation over which he has been called on to preside. The very opposite of imperialism have been the simple words of acknowledgment and the appeals to loyalty and civic conscience that have constituted his response to addresses of welcome, public receptions, flower festivals and parades. And finally the central figure of all has turned from all this gaudiness and display to fulfill the sacred duties such as abound in the lives of all, even the humblest.

California has had a brilliant opportunity and has made the most of it. The unhappy ending of all the splendor does not diminish its beauty or its degree. For years to come the reception given by California to President McKinley will stand as the model for future events of the kind, the standard by which they are to be judged.

A VICTORY FOR GERMAN COMMERCE.

THE purchase of the Atlas line of steamships by the Hamburg-American company transfers an important part of the world's commerce from British to German control. The Atlas steamers have been engaged in the South and Central American trade, and the recent purchase gives that trade very largely into German hands and makes them competitors with the Americans for the business of the West Indies.

It is to be presumed that the British owners of these ships received what they believed to be a full compensation for their property and good will, or otherwise the trade would not have been consummated. But there is no indication that the British shipbuilders and merchants intend to replace these steamers by newer and better built boats, and the conclusion seems unavoidable that the transaction, like Mr. Morgan's recent purchase of the Leyland line, really represents a permanent loss to British commerce and shipping.

As for the American interest in this matter, there is no particular reason why we should prefer either the German or the British flag above the other for our South American carrying trade, but it would be well if this evidence that the Germans see an opportunity for profitable investment in South American shipping would influence our own capitalists to a determination to do our own business in our own ships. With the carrying trade between South America and our Atlantic ports in the hands of Europeans there will always be more or less diversion of trade that should come to this country. The wise policy for our political as well as for our commercial interests is the building up of our own merchant marine, and the development of American trade in American ships.

Lord Salisbury speaks with frankness, and there is no doubt that his words represent the opinion of a majority of Englishmen, and upon this opinion the treatment of Ireland for many years has been based.

Nevertheless it is probable that Lord Salisbury is wrong in two very important particulars.

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE OHIO.

IT WAS the Oregon that brought the first great wreath of laurels to the Pacific coast shipbuilders, and it was the firm that built the Oregon that on Saturday placed in the sea another triumph of American mechanical skill, a bigger and a better battleship than the Oregon.

It is true now as it was not true when the Oregon slipped from the ways into the sea water, that our nation is two-faced. It fronts upon the Atlantic and it also fronts upon the Pacific, and towards each, and the countries that lie beyond it have its destiny. With the Atlantic alone we should be great; with the Pacific alone, we should be greater; but with both together we are already rising to heights such as have not been reached by any nation of ancient or modern times, and are becoming recognized as a commercial rival for whose competition the resources of United Europe are not excessive.

It would be well for the country if the people of the east could realize in their full significance, the events that are transforming the Pacific coast today and are certain to influence most powerfully the destiny of the nation. The president understands and appreciates them now even more than he did when he started on this trip across the continent. The great commercial captains of the nation realize them, as is shown by the struggle to gain possession of the transcontinental railroads and to secure points of vantage for the establishment of mills and factories for supplying the future commerce of the Pacific.

But the great majority of the people of the east find it difficult to look westward. They are slow to realize that beyond the Hudson, beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Missouri, beyond the Rocky mountains even, there lies a greatness of the nation that cannot be disregarded.

The difficulty of gaining respectful attention for western views, the slowness with which congress acts for the relief of western difficulties, the indifference to the splendid opportunities that the west offers for enterprises of every sort are national dangers that in a government less elastic than ours and among a people of a lower degree of intelligence might threaten the future.

Fortunately our form of government gives the older states no advantage over their younger sisters. The growth of population and the increase of wealth have their unmistakable proofs and bring the unavoidable political results. The same flag flies on the Oregon and the Ohio that floats from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and that flag is everywhere the symbol of national union, the indispensable foundation of our national greatness.

PAGAN PRAYERS.

ASINGULAR incident in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness was the following notice which was printed in the daily Chinese World, a San Francisco paper that is printed in Chinese and English:

"It is our custom that each householder erect within the living room of his residence, however humble that home may be, a shrine before which he may worship after his own faith. And we request that this night the elder of each and every Chinese family pray fervently and tenderly to the Creator to spare and restore to health the wife of this great man; the heart of his heart, for whom he has shown a devotion which must excite the admiration of every true-hearted man be he Christian or pagan. We may differ materially in our religious faiths, and because of thousands of years of training it is sometimes difficult for us to agree as to certain social laws; still, our love for those whom we have taken to our hearts is identical, and the same tender love for wife and family is common to all mankind. Our sympathy for the president is as sincere and as intense as it could be expected by his own people."

Americans generally will appreciate the liberality and kind sympathy of these sentences, whatever their opinion may be of the efficacy of prayers a la Chiquita.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA.

RECENT reports from Cuba are to the effect that the mineral wealth of the island is much greater than was formerly believed to be the case.

It is not surprising that this should be the case. When the too confiding native displayed a flask of yellow nuggets, the Spaniard was always ready to knock him down and take his gold away from him, and the native was fortunate if he were not tortured into the bargain, but this was about the extent of the mineral knowledge of the Spaniards, who possessed no experience whatever in scientific geology or prospecting. The average Spaniard was looking for El Dorado or the Fountain of Youth, and sylvan and asphaltum and all the other utes and ums were quite unknown quantities to him.

Not so with the Americans, and it is no more than right that they have expected that when the island was opened to their search discoveries should be made of which the Spaniards had no notion.

At the request of Governor General Wood, Mr. Charles Willard Hayes recently visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. In Matanzas province he found copper, iron and asphaltum, and on the island of Pines deposits of marble such as are equalled in few places in the world. This marble includes the finer grade of monumental marble, as well as deposits of the coarser kinds for building material. In Santa Clara province he found copper and asphaltum, but saw no indications of the gold which has been reported there.

Of iron ore he says the deposits there are even larger than those in Pennsylvania, and they compare favorably with the Lake Superior deposits. They are found along the coast east of Santiago, and very accessible to transportation routes.

Copper was found in big deposits near Santiago, and Mr. Hayes says the copper mines there were worked very extensively until stopped by the 10 years' war. The Spanish method of mining was to simply take out the rich deposits and not pursue a method of clearing up as the work progressed, such as is practiced by the miners of the United States.

The asphaltum is of the finest grade in the world, and similar in most respects to the Trinidad and Venezuela deposits. Much of it is found in the vicinity of Cardenas, and in Cardenas bay floats of boats are used to dredge it from the deposits at the bottom of the bay. This is used largely in the manufacture of varnish, and is worth from \$80 to \$100 dollars a ton. It is found that the asphaltum deposits exist in a condition most easy to handle. The asphaltum bubbles up like a spring into a crater which has been formed by the hardening deposits as it flows out in a bowl-shaped formation.

In Santiago province Mr. Hayes found almost inexhaustible deposits of manganese, which is used in making steel by the Bessemer process. The localities of the manganese are of a nature to secure a very large attendance.

All the questions that the stone is good and will remain

good, the present arrangement should be called off, and a supply arranged for from a quarry whose quality is not a matter of experiment.

With so many good quarries in the state, whose products have stood the test of time, no risks should be taken in building the El Paso county court house.

Neither can the commissioners afford to experiment or run any risks in the matter. If the stone is from a new and untried quarry, and it is not certain what will be the condition of the stone after ten or twenty-five years of use, the commissioners are certainly making a mistake in this.

The fact that the former board made the arrangement does not relieve the present one of responsibility in the matter.

Both the commissioners and the contractors are to be

blamed for this.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The cause of Indian education will receive a great stimulus the coming summer, when summer schools for Indian teachers will be held at five different points throughout the country.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has just authorized the Indian bureau to send out a circular announcing the schedule adopted for the Indian summer schools for 1901. The plan is more comprehensive than any yet attempted, and it is the idea of both the secretary and the commissioner of Indian affairs to make it of the greatest possible benefit to the Indian school system.

These gatherings of teachers from remote and scattered points throughout the United States, for the purpose of comparing methods, ideas, and plans and giving to each the benefit of the experience of the others, in addition to receiving instruction in the latest methods of teaching, are of the utmost value and importance to the progress and development of the Indian school system.

The summer school campaign among the Indian educators will begin with an institute at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, from June 28 to 23, intended particularly for the benefit of the teachers of the neighboring states, but which is expected to have representation from more distant parts of the country.

From July 8 to 12 the general institute of the Indian teachers will meet at Detroit, Mich., simultaneously and in conjunction with the National Educational association. An excellent exhibit of industrial and literary work, prepared by the pupils in the various Indian schools throughout the United States, will have a display.

This will be followed by the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo, July 15 to 20, the Hampton Summer school at Hampton Institute, Va., July 17 to 20, and the season will be closed with the sessions of the Pacific Coast in

stitute at Payette agency, Washington, July 20 to 23.

The meetings of the department of Indian education at Detroit and the summer school of Indian educators at Buffalo will be the most important of the series of summer meetings. The presence of the convention of the National Educational association, of which the department of Indian education is a branch, will render the meetings at Detroit especially beneficial to the Indian teachers. Moreover, the meeting of the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo will afford the teachers all the advantages of the Buffalo exposition, at which will be found a large and interesting Indian exhibit from the various schools and agencies throughout the United States. At both places, education of Indian reputation will address the teachers and in addition to the benefits derived from mutual conference and interchange of ideas, will make these conventions of the utmost value to the Indian school system.

The department of Indian education, the summer school at Pine Ridge agency, S. D., and Payette agency, Idaho, will be under the personal supervision of Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming, superintendent of Indian schools, who, as an educator, has a national reputation. She believes that the education of the Indian at the present time of his removal should be more of an individual character, so that he will be better enabled to become self-reliant and self-supporting.

Upon his return to Washington the president will have his hands full for sometime in dispensing patronage. The terms of several hundred gentlemen were recently appointed to federal offices four years ago and during the next few months some of them may be reappointed. This will be nothing done before the middle of July and it is quite probable that the majority of places will remain vacant until the congressional session commences in new commissions are issued.

In the meantime, however, the appointment clerks of the various departments will be kept busy preparing the

papers for the president. In the treasury department alone many thousand papers have been received and filed for reference. In the Post-office department, which is the greatest bureau of the government for patronage there are over 500,000 odd postmasters and post offices throughout the country. In fact, with the exception of those in the way and navy departments every one of the officers of Indian education is a branch, will render the meetings at Detroit especially beneficial to the Indian teachers. Moreover, the meeting of the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo will afford the teachers all the advantages of the Buffalo exposition, at which will be found a large and interesting Indian exhibit from the various schools and agencies throughout the United States. At both places, education of Indian reputation

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Visitors to the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo declare that the show

has had a peculiar effect upon the superintendents of the New York Central railroad. It seems that the corporation has put on a spring suit of paint, four hundred and forty miles long. Every switchman's shanty along the whole line of the road is now painted orange with a green roof. Every post which carries the signal wires has been painted white, with a black top piece. The effect is said to be quite pleasing and would indicate that one railroad has entered into the spirit of the Pan-American year, even though the other railroads have not.

There are no abnormals in the navy department, and there is nothing in the navy for a civilian.

American consuls in Europe as well as in South America and Asia continue to call attention to the carelessness of the American exporters in packing their goods for shipment. It has been pointed out again and again that it is necessary to be greatful to American trade. Valuable machinery is frequently packed in flimsy wrappings which will not bear the rough handling of roustabouts and stevedores, and yet all such warnings seem to have no effect upon the manufacturers who spend a great deal of time in working up foreign trade only to lose it through its own carelessness.

A case in point was noticed by the writer a few months ago. The North German Lloyd steamer Hohenzollern was loading at the wharf in Brooklyn for Mediterranean ports. Among the last of the cargo to be loaded on board was a consignment of forty or fifty harvesters of a well-known make. The geared wheels of these complicated machines were protected only by a few pieces of thin board nailed crosswise. The tongues were not packed at all, and they were thrown loose in the hold. Great boxes of complicated parts had no hoop iron protection as they should have and three of them were torn to pieces by the strain of the cable used in lowering them to the hold. Spectators will be willing to wager that the damage to the hold will exceed the value of the cargo.

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ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

Presbyterians Heard Reports of Church Boards and Committees.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Routine matters occupied the attention of the commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly during the greater portion of today's sessions. The annual reports of the eight church boards were submitted to the general assembly and three of them, ministerial relief, education and freedmen, with the reports of their standing committees were disposed of. The others will be taken up tomorrow and Wednesday when it is expected the desk will be clear for the discussion of the special order for Thursday.

A resolution was adopted deprecating the action of the directors of the Pan-American exposition in opening the gates on Sunday and earnestly urging the closing of the exposition on that day.

The special committee on Sabbath observance protested against the publication of newspapers on Sunday and all use of the Lord's day for business purposes or commercial interests.

The report of the special committee on judicial commissions came up for consideration, but debate was interrupted by adjournment.

The annual report of the permanent committee on temperance was presented, but not discussed. The report calls attention to the abolition of the army canteen and suggests that the government establish some substitute for the canteen.

The committee reported that with the exception of the first commission, the Pan-American exposition virtually avays the federal power against the people and on the side of the law-breaker. Let earnest protest be made against this injustice and by correspondence with other bodies let their behalf be sought in simultaneous effort for such modification of the state revenue laws as will give the canteen a majority.

In all prohibition states where an effort for state-wide prohibition may be made, let the committee make a definite recognition of the right of every local community of exemption from the saloon nuisance upon the demand of its citizens or a majority thereof.

In all prohibition states, and in counties, towns, or wards where the people have decided against the saloon, let the committee make a definite proposal virtually avays the federal power against the people and on the side of the law-breaker. Let earnest protest be made against this injustice and by correspondence with other bodies let their behalf be sought in simultaneous effort for such modification of the state revenue laws as will give the canteen a majority.

The report of the board of mission for freedmen states that 400 workers have been supported on the field in their various spheres of labor. Of these 190 are ministers, of whom 47, besides preaching, are engaged in teaching.

The report of the committee on education refers to the number of students and teachers reported by the number of students for the ministry showed a decrease from the previous year, said:

"This state of affairs is alarming. What must the church do to increase the number of her candidates for the ministry? Here is a problem which must be met and solved at once."

After a discussion on the adoption of the "Pearl" resolution, the committee appointed to the assembly to consider the action of the law-makers in the adoption of the "Pearl" resolution, Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburgh was vice moderator and appointed the following a committee on the "Pearl" resolution.

Rev. Dr. E. L. Edwards, Peoria; Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson, Warren Tavern, Pa.; Elder Robert Baldwin, Cincinnati; Elder W. B. McWay, Los Angeles.

The committee upon the revision of the general statement of the church was appointed to the assembly to consider the action of the law-makers in the adoption of the "Pearl" resolution.

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"to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions, to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no way to impair, but rather to confirm and maintain the integrity of the reformed faith."

"We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of chapter III; chapter X, section 3; chapter XVI, section 7; chapter XXV, section 6, of our confession of faith, either by modifications of the text or by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit. It being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our confession and taught in the holy scripture."

"Do you desire to supplement our doctrinal statement with a brief statement of the confession 'most surely believed among us', expressing in simple language the faith of the church in loyalty to the system of doctrine contained in holy scripture and held by the reformed churches?"

"Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject, so that our doctrinal statement will remain as the same, without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental or substitutional?"

"If your preference is for a revisional action, state in what direction and to what extent you would have revision undertaken. The revision reported to the assembly in 1892 might here be helpful, but not definite."

"A resolution was adopted deprecating the action of the directors of the Pan-American exposition in opening the gates on Sunday and earnestly urging the closing of the exposition on that day."

"The special committee on Sabbath observance protested against the publication of newspapers on Sunday and all use of the Lord's day for business purposes or commercial interests."

"The report of the special committee on judicial commissions came up for consideration, but debate was interrupted by adjournment."

"The annual report of the permanent committee on temperance was presented, but not discussed. The report calls attention to the abolition of the army canteen and suggests that the government establish some substitute for the canteen."

"In all prohibition states where an effort for state-wide prohibition may be made, let the committee make a definite recognition of the right of every local community of exemption from the saloon nuisance upon the demand of its citizens or a majority thereof."

"In all prohibition states, and in counties, towns, or wards where the people have decided against the saloon, let the committee make a definite proposal virtually avays the federal power against the people and on the side of the law-breaker. Let earnest protest be made against this injustice and by correspondence with other bodies let their behalf be sought in simultaneous effort for such modification of the state revenue laws as will give the canteen a majority."

"The report of the board of mission for freedmen states that 400 workers have been supported on the field in their various spheres of labor. Of these 190 are ministers, of whom 47, besides preaching, are engaged in teaching."

"All of the American republics were represented at the dedication and their delegations, attaches and commissioners were given conspicuous places in the group of special guests."

"In conclusion we feel justified in the statement that our lamented member, General Benjamin Harrison, gave clear expression to views before the committee which assure us that he would have joined us in the findings and recommendations of this report."

"To our standards, believing that a constitutional majority of our members are in full agreement with our recommendations, if executed, would preserve intact our system of doctrine, and promote the peace and prosperity of the church, we humbly and reverently submit the results of our inquiries and deliberations to this venerable assembly."

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

BIJOU BASIN.

Miss Minnie Aux of Elbert, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Holden this week.

Mr. H. A. Moore of the Ford's Cheese factory called in the Basin one day last week.

The Bijou Basin Cheese factory shipped a load of cheese last Friday.

Mr. Davidson from near Fondis went to his new home near Colorado Springs.

Mr. Henry Jameson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Mattie Holden visited in the Basin for a few days.

Mr. Tom Shockley transacted business in the Basin last week.

Miss Anna Louise Phillips of Colorado Springs is visiting in the Basin.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. Opdyke and family have made themselves at home again for the season in Mrs. Potter's cottage. Mr. Opdyke and his wife have, may have spent the winter in New Mexico. Mrs. Opdyke has been visiting in Colorado and has been at their old home in Gasson.

Mr. Barnes has built an addition to their cottage and has made many improvements and expects to spend the summer at home here.

Mr. Frank Flanagan and his friend Reft Liebman of Colorado Springs spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Garland's cottage looks fine with its new coat of yellow and green. It is now ready for summer occupants.

Judge Morton has gone to Denver to spend a few days.

Mr. John Fischer has returned home again for a short time.

The young people of Cascade and Green Mountain Falls met at the Pavilion in Green and had a song and dance Saturday evening. They had a very enjoyable time.

Miss Anna J. H. Jewett visited Colorado Springs.

Mr. Edward Reynolds of Manitou paid a short visit last Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. T. Tyler is visiting friends in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Frank Monroe of Colorado City were visiting in Colorado.

Mr. George Parker has reached the Van Fleet Springs business way Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill gave a party at their home south of town Saturday evening. All present report a pleasant time.

Miss Anna L. McGinnis of Denver, spent Sunday with Mr. McGinnis, of the C. & S.

Mr. W. W. Spickard and brother, Mr. E. Spickard, of Spickard, Mo., spent Sunday here. They are looking for a location and may locate here.

Mr. H. McEwan was doing Colorado Springs business way Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill gave a party at their home south of town Saturday evening. All present report a pleasant time.

Mr. R. D. Simmons, postoffice inspector, has been inspecting the local office Friday.

D. T. Cuthbert spent several days of the past week on his ranch near Ellington.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Nots and Mrs. Hance camped visitors in Colorado Springs Wednesday.

Mother Barnett and the family expect to be here Sunday evening, Colo., on Friday, when they will join her son, T. S. Barnett, who is agent for the C. & S. at that place.

The cattle of the Schlimp estate were sold Monday to J. M. Hobbs. The figures were close to \$1,000.

Judge McClelland went to Colorado Springs Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Larsen left Wednesday night over the Rock road for Omaha, Neb., where they expect to make their future home. Their many friends with them God-speed.

PEYTON

Miss Annie H. Potter has returned after an absence of eight months in Colorado.

Mrs. Van Schuyver is moving into the Bonnet hotel.

N. T. Ingle has been engaged to build chimneys at Glen Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Bean and family have started on their grand trip to Alberta, British Columbia.

M. Curry has moved his family into the Allis cottage vacated by Mr. Bean.

W. B. Walker is attending court in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Bachman were in Colorado Springs during the week trading.

R. J. Parker, superintendent, D. Orr, roadmaster and J. W. Dean, trainmaster of the Santa Fe system were in town.

Practicing service was held at Table Rock on Sabbath morning and at Mountain in the evening.

The exercises for children's day have arrived and practice has commenced at Mountain and Table Rock.

Dr. E. C. H. was appointed president of the school board by Superintendent Collins to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of R. C. Elliott to qualify.

F. M. Priestley has taken up his residence in Glen Park, where he may be consulted with reference to tents and wagons.

Mr. W. W. Bell went to Colorado Springs on Saturday.

Mr. Swazey is in town and is painting for Dr. McConnel.

Mr. A. F. Woodword was in town during the week looking after repairs on the property.

Mr. W. E. Steele is plowing at the Curtis ranch.

Miss Mystic Newbold is at home on visit. Mr. George Newbold has moved his family to the ranch for the summer.

Dr. Kinley is as well pleased with his appointment at Glen Park that he is making another home there.

Mr. Moon is building a cottage for Mrs. Kirk of Denver at Glen Park.

A special meeting of the legal voters of school district No. 5 in the county of El Paso, called by the district board will be held on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of voting on the school bonds for the year.

George Carmichael will move into the house owned by Mr. Parish, which is being repaired by Mr. Geiger.

Mr. Butt was taken into the church at Table Rock on confession of faith.

Clarence Morrison was down from Victor to ship the rest of his cattle from the ranch.

According to previous notice, the Hilly and Killin creamery was opened on Monday, May 20. Before 10 o'clock a.m., 800 pounds of milk and 144 pounds of cream had been received. The mammoth churn was put in use for the first time on the 20th, and the cream was made out of class butter. The Standard milk separator is used. The milk is tested and any customer can readily see the per cent of butter fat contained in the milk which he delivers. The capacity of the creamery is to handle 10,000 pounds of milk a day and turn out 400 pounds of butter. The farmers will not know the per cent of cream in their milk, as Mr. Turner is the efficient superintendent.

Miss Lizzie Elliott of Monument is a member of the graduating class of 1901. Colorado college—all honor to the boys and girls, who by their own efforts, have won the laurels of the school.

The open door is wider living,

who have not submitted to local conditions, but have had the courage to overcome all obstacles and discouragements and grasp and hold fast the educational advantages afforded by Colorado college.

Swimming service at Monument on Monday at 11 o'clock a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a.m. Everybody welcome.

The postoffice inspector was in town on Saturday.

A meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening to consider the question of war bonds for the town.

The committee, Mr. Geiger and Mr. Linsbach, asked for two weeks for consideration.

All progressive citizens, old settlers and newcomers should be in favor of this system for the purpose of irrigation and domestic use.

Baths in the hotels would be the greatest luxury to tourists and tourists.

EASTONVILLE

One man was in Denver last week. Eastonville now has a new jeweler and a barber shop.

A large acreage is being put to grain in the public school districts. Last year the public school districts, each

had a good account of itself in

Colorado Springs at the first shot.

Skin afflictions will rapidly disappear by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, of the

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It is the quick and positive cure for

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Telton street.

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